# THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
# North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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*TERMS.*

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

## CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

*Wm Albertson.*

*Elizabeth-City, April 7.*

## NEW GOODS.

Just received a partial supply of Spring Goods, consisting of

6-4 7-4 8-4 & 9-4 Table Diaper,
3-4 Bird's eye do.
Irish Sheetings,
Linen and long Lawn,
Tamb'd swiss Muslins,
Jackonet do.
Striped and color'd Muslins,
Callicoes and Muslin Prints,
Cambrick Ginghams,
Crape shawls and Hkfs,
Parasols,
Mens' Ware of almost every description, suitable for Summer,
Lady's high and spring heel prunelle, Sattin, & morocco Shoes,
Men's and Boy's Leather Shoes,
Ebls. Mess Prime and Cargo Pork, (New,)
do. Flour, Rum, Whiskey, and Brandy,
12 dozen W. Hoes.

IN STORE,
1200 Bushels Salt.

*All for Sale by*
**Mathew Cluff.**

*Elizabeth-City, April 14.*

## *Flour, Pork, Apple Brandy &c*

Barrels super fine Flour,
Do. mess and prime Pork,
Do. Apple Brandy,
Do. brown Sugar,
Bag- Coffee,
A few doz. Brooms and Brushes,
Winter strained Lamp Oil, (very uperior.)

**Richard Wyatt.**

*Elizabeth-City, May 12.*

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having finished the Methodist Meeting House at Flatty Creek, according to contract, requests a meeting of the Trustees at said building on Thursday next, the 24th inst. to receive it.

John Tooly.

May 19.

## FOR SALE,

The House and Lot occupied by Mrs. Tamer Elliott, situated near this Town —The buildings are commodious for a small family, and the situation is pleasant.

*Apply to*
Mary Butler.

*Elizabeth-City, May 19.* *Bt*

## JUST RECEIVED

*And for sale by A. Fobes, Jr.*

**2000** bushels Turks Island SALT.

## *New Goods.*

The Subscribers have received by several late arrivals from the north, their assortment of

**Spring & Summer Goods;**

it embraces a greater variety of desirable staple and fancy articles than they have hitherto had—among them are—

4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured mull, Jackonet and book muslins,
Fig'd Swiss muslins,
Checked and striped Jackonets,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Diapers,
Table damask and Russia Diapers,
Linen cambrick Hdkfs and Lawns,
Super. and common Prints, in great variety,
Barege Ginghams and Cravats,
Fine black Bombazine, French do.
Lastings for summer Coats,
White and brown Drillings, and various other articles for gentlemens' summer wear.
Furniture and cambrick Dimities,
Marseilles and other counterpanes,
Blk. and col'd Canton crapes, Robes, Shawls, and Scarfs,
Very fine blk. Nankin crapes,
Blk. white, green, straw and pink Italian crapes,
Black, white, lilac, straw; pink, green and other col'd Gimps, Braids, and silk cords,
Assorted col'd Satins & Lutestrings,
Blk. white and assorted colors Gros de Naples,
Plain blk. do. and Levantines,
Gauze and other fancy Hdkfs.
Plain and striped Florentines,
Very fine black Bombazettes,
Swiss collars and Handkerchiefs,
Heavy yellow, red and flag silk P. Handkerchiefs,
19 packages domestic goods, consisting of 4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Sheetings,
3-4 bleached and brown Shirtings,
Plaids, stripes and checks,
*33 dozen Fur HATS.*
Among them are men's black and drab, and youths' and childrens' Hats of various descriptions.

**Wright & Williams**

*Elizabeth-City, May 5.*

## NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for a note against me of the amount of $40, payable to Solomon Pool, jr. Richard Pool as witness, and dated September 1820 —as I consider it unjust, and am determined not to pay it.

Thomas Palin

*May 12* *Bt*

## *RECEIVED,*

*Per Schooner Enterprize, from Gaudeloupe,*

**20** hhds. Molasses,

*For sale by*
Alpheus Fobes, jr.

## *Whiskey, Pork, and Flour.*

*We have just received per Schooner Trader, from N. York,*

**50** bbls. Whiskey.

*In Store.*
New-York prime Pork,
Superfine and fine Flour.

*WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.*

*May 5th.*

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office to the second story of his new brick building on Main-street, opposite the store of Mathew Cluff, esq. which will be open for business (of the Custom House) from 8 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

**Asa Rogerson, *Collector.***

*Elizabeth-City, May 5.* *7f*

## *LEGHORN FLATS.*

**1** Case Leghorn Flats,
1 do. Mens' and boys' Hats.

*For sale at low prices.*

Wright & Williams.

*May 5th.*

## SPRING GOODS.

### H. LOCKWOOD

HAS Just received per Schooner *Only Son*, and offers for sale, the following assortment, low for Cash or country produce:—

Blue, black and brown Cloths,
Super. Cassimeres, Irish Linens,
Striped Florentine, shaded Nankins,
Silk striped ditto,
Cassinett, Ginghams,
Sea Island Shirting, white Drilling,
Bangup Cord, striped Janes,
Blk. Circassian, striped Muslin,
Book muslin, tamb'd ditto,
Swiss and mull muslins,
White and plaid Robes,
Striped and fig'd Jackonet,
Superior white Marseilles,
Black silk Valencia, bobinet Lace,
White Florence, green Gauze,
Verona Hkf-. fancy Berege Hkfs.
Fancy silk Hkfs
Silk and cotton Hose, Ribands,
Silk Umbrellas,
Pink and green Florence,
Black Levantine, Crapes,
Belt Ribands, Galloon, col'd Braid,
Sewing Silk,
Beaver, Kid and silk Gloves,
Bandanna Hkfs. flag ditto,
Black silk Hkfs. linen Cambrick do.
Blk cotton Hose,
Mixed, white and brown 1-2 do
Parasols, blk. and brown Satin,
Inserting, Cambricks,
Swiss Cravats, muslin Points,
White Counterpanes,
Shaded Dresses, satin striped ditto,
Mulinet, table Cloths, super. Plaid,
Super. gilt Buttons,
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Black Bombazine, striped Satteen,
Super. fancy Prints, London do
blk. and white ditto, two blue ditto,
Checks, Dimity, Bombazetts,
Russia Sheeting, Choppas,
Cotton Hdkfs. Berkley Cravats,
Linen Tapes, fancy Ear Drops,
Necklaces, Tilletting, brown Linen,
Furniture Calico,
Blue and yellow Nankin,
Shell side Combs,
Brazilian tuck and side ditto,
Bed Tick and knitting Cotton,
Blk. Fur Hats for men and boys,
Drab, do. do. do.
Men and boys' wool Hats,
Ladies' Morocco, Prunelle and calf skin Shoes,
Gentlemens' Boots,
Gentlemens' Buckskin and calf skin Shoes,
Childrens' leather and Morocco do.
1 case ladies' straw Bonnets,
Men and boys' Leghorn Hats,
Misses, open work Hats,
Artificial Flowers, cotton Yarn,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Leading Lines and Bed Cords,
Pocket Books and Shaving Brushes,
Shoe Knives and Knives and Forks,
Silver Thimbles, Pocket Knives,
Fish Hooks, Hand and pit saw Files,
6, 8, 10 and 20d. Nails,
8d. wrought and 10d cut Brads.

### Groceries.

Superior Cogniac Brandy,
do Holland Gin, Apple Brandy,
New Rum, Peppermint Cordial,
Adkins' and Saunders' Tobacco,
New Orleans Sugar, Gun Powder,
Shot from No. 1 to 7,
Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff,
Mustard, Loaf Sugar, Soap & Candles,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass,
Pepper and Alspice,
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,
Family Flour,
Mess and Prime Pork,
Ginger & Mace, Raisins, Indigo, &c.

Besides a number of other articles not mentioned.

*Elizabeth-City, April 21.*

## *JUST RECEIVED*

Per Schooner Wm. & John, from St. Croix,

**12** puncheons Rum,
4 hhds. Sugar.

*A. FOBES, jr.*

*Fobesville, April 14.*

**Blanks for sale at this office.**

## Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

### ROTATION OF CROPS.

Of all agricultural subjects, this, perhaps, is the most important, and to a Virginian, the most difficult. Experience affords us but little light upon the subject. The practice in Virginia, heretofore, has been to cultivate our lands more with a view to immediate profit, than with any regard to the future. All the various soils in the country eastward of the mountains, have been used in the same way, and the same crops have been cultivated by all, without regard to the fitness of the soil, or to the situation of the farm. Every thing that could be drawn from it has been eagerly taken, without giving any thing in return, by ameliorating crops, manure or even rest. The lands have either borne, in succession, exhausting crops, or it has been as much or more injured by improper use of it in pasture, as it is falsely called.

In fixing on a rotation, a farmer should ascertain what crops are best suited to his farm, and in what succession such crops ought to follow each other, so as to make the greatest possible profit, consistently not only with keeping his land in good heart, but in an improving condition. "A judicious rotation of crops is the ground-work of general improvement. If a judicious system be adopted and preserved in, it cannot fail. No mode of execution can make up for a defective one. The same crops which under one system, would be unprofitable and injurious to the land, under another rotation, with intervening ameliorating crops, might not only be profitable, but might promote its fertility." What I shall suggest to the society upon this subject, will be the result of my own experience and observation, assisted by all that I have been able to derive from the English and Scotch writers, making the necessary allowance for difference of climate, soil and products. I have, without scruple, availed myself of their suggestions, whenever they appeared rational, and more particularly when they were founded upon facts properly vouched for. In speaking of the agriculture of Great Britain, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of expressing my warmest admiration of the exalted merit and patriotism of the distinguished men of that country, who have, by devoting their talents, time and money, to agricultural pursuits, bro't that most useful art to a perfection unknown to their ancestors, or to the people of any other country. The Duke of Bedford, Mr. Young, Lord Kames, Mr. Anderson, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Coke, Lord Sommerville, and others, may have less splendor attached to their characters; but I have little doubt that they have been more usefully employed than Mr. Pitt, Lord Castlereagh, the Duke of Wellington, or Lord Nelson. I trust the people of Virginia will not be less attentive to the improvement of the country so deservedly dear to them.

I will consider first, the principles on which rotations ought to be arranged; next, the various sorts of rotations which have been adopted in Virginia, for different periods of two, three, four, five, six or seven years; and lastly, any miscellaneous particulars connected with this branch of inquiry.

It is not believed that the same land, without some interval, will continue to yield the same plant to advantage; there may be some exceptions, but they can only occur where the land is the richest alluvion soil, or is frequently and heavily manured. A farmer should therefore avoid frequent repititions of the same articles in his rotation. The propriety of adopting any particular rotation, must depend on the climate; for it would be absurd to attempt to make gourd seed corn and sweet potatoes in Greenbrier; a light sandy land should never be selected for grass, nor cold, wet stiff land for corn: on the situation of the farm in regard to markets, for some articles will pay well in some situations that would be unsaleable in others; and upon the condition of the soil, whether fertile or exhausted. A farmer cannot carry on his business unless he has various kinds of crops upon his farm. If he had nothing but wheat and tobacco, he might not be able to procure corn and hay. By having various article, he does not run so much risk, either in regard to the season or the sale of his produce; and if he fails in one article, he may succeed in another. The crops should be so arranged that the labor of ploughing for each, of sowing, weeding, &c. shall proceed in a regular succession, and the labor or business of the farm should not be too much crowded at any one season of the year, but that the crops produced on the farm should be cultivated by the same hands (except in harvest,) and the same teams. Avoid as much as possible having two grain crops in succession; but alternately to have grain and grass crops. In this country, a deviation from this rule must be admitted, so that small grain of some kind must succeed corn; this is unavoidable, but must not recur too frequently. To raise those crops most likely to be productive of manure, the use of which cannot be dispensed with under any rotation that can be devised. To arrange the crops so as to keep the land, in good condition and increasing in fertility. Variations in the rotation will be found necessary and expedient, as the condition of the farm may alter. Keeping these maxims in view, the various systems that have been practised in Virginia, shall now be considered.

*Two years rotation.*—When wheat was first made a crop for market in that part of the state that had been previously devoted to the culture of tobacco, the rotation was corn and wheat alternately.—It was soon found that this course was too hard for the land, and that wheat and corn in such rapid succession, gave precarious and scanty crops, and that even the river bottoms could not bear such a scourge. I am satisfied that nothing short of manuring, very heavily, the half that is in corn, will justify the expectation of either good crops, or preserving the fertility the land might have possessed when this course commenced. The impracticability of doing that without summer food for cattle, and with no winter food but what the offal of the wheat and corn affords, must cause this rotation to be rejected at once. If it was possible to insure a good crop of clover, after every crop of wheat, I believe alternate crops of wheat and clover could be made without injury to the land; but the clover crop is too uncertain to be relied upon for this. It is rare that clover succeeds after a heavy crop of wheat, by which it is subject to be smothered; it is likewise liable to be killed by frost and by severe droughts in its infant state, and it is said that land tires of it as soon as of any crop.

*Three years rotation.*—Corn, wheat and pasture—this is the most common rotation practised in Virginia. Under this rotation, as under the last, the lands have grown worse yearly, as under that, most of the maxims upon which judicious rotations are founded, are violated.—There is not a proper mixture of grain and green crops; the grain crops perpetually succeed each other, and the proportion of land in grain is too great. If the farm were in good order when this rotation commenced, and the land regularly sown with red clover when in wheat, and plastered the spring when clover was sown, and the plaster repeated the next year, and a sufficient stock kept to convert all the offal of the corn and wheat into manure, it is possible that the land would not be rapidly injured. If this course were observed, the materials for making manure would be so abundant there is no question it could be made in large quantities, the whole produce of the farm contributing to it. Upon this plan much reliance must be placed upon soiling, which the experience of many years has taught me is a precarious dependence in this climate. I am far from recommending this rotation except upon rich bottom land; but if it be pursued, I do recommend it upon the plan here suggested with the addition of some provision of grass land for early and midsummer pasture. One twelfth part of the most suitable land on the farm cannot be more beneficially employed than in this way. I consider cattle and hogs as an essential to every farm, not only for the purpose of making the manure, necessary for the farm, but as the only means of supplying the country with food from our own resources. A farmer should buy nothing that he can make or raise for the use of the farm. If, where the three years rotation is practised, the farm should be thrown into four divisions, and one of them is kept in grass for pasture, and thrown out of the rotation for several years, the land may possibly improve in fertility, if there should be proper exertions to make and apply manure.

*Four years rotation.*—Admits of greater variety in succession of crops. The course most approved in the country below the falls of the river, which is generally denominated the corn country, from that grain being considered the staple of that district, is corn, wheat, and two years in clover. Its effects I have had no opportunity of judging of; it is recommend-

ed in such strong terms by the President of our society, that I can have no doubt of its advantages in that tract of country, which is better adapted to corn than to wheat. It gives a greater proportion of corn and less of wheat, than I have been accustomed to make, or than it is advisable to attempt in a broken stony country, inconvenient to market, and where manual labor does not abound. In the tract of country above the falls, and below the Blue Ridge, wheat is considered the staple. An increase of the quantity of corn, is no compensation for a dimmished crop of wheat. One fourth of a farm in wheat, and that after corn, when the crop is always worse than after fallow, is not considered enough. I once cultivated a plantation in a rotation of four years.—My course was corn, wheat, clover, wheat; and the plantation evidently grew worse. I should remark, that during that experiment the fields were not pastured, nor was I very successful with the clover crop, it having failed more than once. Three crops of grain in four years, are too many for any high land.—If the plantation had been laid off in five fields, and one field had been alternately thrown out of the course, as suggested in the three years rotation, the benefit to the land and to the stock from a portion of the land being for a number of years in grass, would be attained. So far as my experience or observation goes, wheat may succeed clover with every prospect of a good crop. Sir John Sinclair, however, states it to be the opinion of many of the most intelligent and successful farmers in Scotland, that clover land ought not to be sown in wheat.—There may be some difference in the climate or soil of the two countries, that may make the difference upon this subject. However, it is proper that every judicious man should be on the look out, as our experience has not been such as to be conclusive. When this rotation is practised, I would pasture moderately the clover field the last year it is in grass. In every rotation where the land is to remain not more than two years in grass, I am decidedly of opinion, that clover seed should be sown on every crop of wheat, at the rate of a bushel of clean seed to ten acres. The cost of the seed is no consideration in comparison with the value of the crop, or the improvement of the land from it. Many people believe, that after clover is once well taken, it is unnecessary to sow again; land will sometimes reseed itself; but it will more frequently fail. The famous Norfolk four years rotation, which has made that one of the most productive counties in England, is turnips, barley, clover, wheat; the land always manured for turnips, and the turnips fed off by sheep, which is a dressing twice in four years.

*(To be continued.)*

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Captain Eaton, of the Mary Livingston, arrived at New-York on Monday last, in 19 days from St. Johns, Nicaragua, states, that the different provinces in Central America were in a state of anarchy and civil war.—Busines of all kinds was at a stand. Sales could not be effected either for cash or produce. No confidence whatever existed among the citizens: agriculture had become neglected. By advices from the Indigo districts, the crop of this article would fall short two thirds of an average crop. The whole export of the Republic, is computed at 65,000 pounds for the present year.—The revolutions were rapidly destroying the cattle; hacienda's and hides, which had hitherto formed an important item of export, were daily becoming very scarce. The numerous foreigners who have entered into mining speculations, find no prospect of realizing their *Golden Dreams*, and many who came to the country in affluence, were now reduced to penury and want. The Province of Nicaragua was involved in a most calamitous civil war. The cities of Leon and Grenada, had made war upon the cities of Nicaragua and Menagua. The latter city was surrounded by the Grenadians and Leonians, and was hourly expected to surrender. The city of Messian had been plundered by the contending parties. Various reasons were alledged as the cause of these troubles, viz. that the President wished to change the present form of the government from a Federal to a Central—but the most plausible reason was, the extreme ignorance of the people, their vague idea of liberty, and the animosity existing among the colored people (who compose 7-8ths of the population) against the whites, who hold the reins of government.

BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES.

An arrival at Philadelphia from the La Plata, has brought late advices of the operations of these belligerents, highly favorable to the republican arms.—The Brazilian fleet (18 sail) blockaded by Admiral Brown in the river Urugua, have all been captured by him and carried in safety to Buenos Ayres, where they were rapidly fitting out for service. It is stated, that after having decoyed the fleet into the river, Brown constructed several batteries on the land side which commanded its entrance, and at Punta Carbon and Punta Corda, the cannon completely shut up all access to the fleet—at a place called Martin Garcia he erected immediately another battery, consisting of six pieces of artillery, part thirty-two pounders, and part of a less calibre, which together with the gallantry and efficiency of the little squadron of Buenos Ayreans destroyed all hopes of escape among the Brazilians, and they were obliged to surrender unconditionally.

The Brazilians it is said have experienced a defeat no less signal on land.—We have no account of the numbers engaged, but it is stated that a battle of considerale consequence was fought at Rio Grande on the 20th Feb. which terminated in the total overthrow of the Brazilians, 1200 being left dead upon the field of battle, and a number of officers taken prisoners. In consequence of these brilliant successes, despatches were sent off from Buenos Ayres to Brazil, with offers for peace, which it was supposed the Emperor would not reject as he had previously done.

## *Later from England*

NEW YORK May 16.

The ship Florida, Tinkham, from Liverpool, and the Bayard, Robinson, from Havre, arrived yesterday evening. The late hour at which we received our papers last night prevents us from giving more than the subjoined intelligence.

LONDON, *Sunday evening, April* 15.—The city yesterday afternoon was the seat of the greatest anxiety, the rumors respecting the new administration occupying the attention of all. Up to this afternoon, it is known that the Board of Admiralty will be abolished, and that the office of the Lord High Admiral, in the person of the Duke of Clarence will be revived. The Duke of Wellington retires completely from office, and all who have taken office under him go out with him. Brougham will, it is reported, have the Seals tendered to him: it is also currently reported that the Marquis of Lansdown has been solicited to join the new administration, and that the Marquis of Anglesea has been offered the appointment of Commander-in Chief—other reports say the Duke of Cambridge. It is said that his majesty received the resignation of the seceders with a tone and manner so decisive, that more than one repented he had not *doubted* before tendering so fatal an offer.—Lord Bexley is said to have recalled his, and Mr. Peel, it was rumored, would probably be open to *explanation*.

The King according to our best advices, appears to have been justly indignant at the moral conspiracy among those he trusted, and to have resolutely resolved that no difficulty should make him again take to his confidence men who, from personal hate to a highly gifted individual, could take steps by which the government of the country, himself, and his really steadfast servants were embarrassed, and the affairs of the kingdom thrown into confusion. Further, as regards the list of Mr. Canning, no thing is yet known; but the public mind is decidedly in favor of the measures adopted by the sovereign.

A letter from Paris states that Spain still persists in her folly with regard to projects for invading South America, and it asserted that the Envoy Extraordinary has been commanded to make known to the British and French governments that is the intention of the cabinet of Madrid to send an expedition against Mexico, to establish the infant Francisco de Paula as sovereign. It was justly doubtful whether the English and French cabinets would concur in the measure.

*Liverpool, April* 16.—There has been a good demand, for *Cotton* throughout the week. In some instances American descriptions have obtained an advance of 1-8d per lb. 1570 bales Sea Island sold at 10¾ a 11½ for middlings to fair, 11¾ a 13½ for good fair to fine marks.

*Evening of* 16*th*.—The demand for cotton has been very steady. On Saturday and to day (Monday) the sales amounted to 5500 bags, chiefly of American descriptions, to the trade, at the full prices of the former part of the week.

Consols closed in London, on the evening of the 14th inst. at 82¾ to 7-8.

*From France.*—The Bayard, Captain Robinson, brings us Paris dates to the 14th, and Havre to the 15th inclusive.—The papers contain nothing of particular moment.

It appears from an official statement of the revenue for the first quarter of the present year that it is less by 3,892,000f. than that of the corresponding quarter of 1826.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states, after letters from Constantinople, that in consequence of the evasive conduct of the Porte relative to the pacification of Greece, the British, French, Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Ambassadors have presented to the Reis-Effendi a note in common, so as to leave no doubt of the intentions of the European powers not to confine themselves to more solicitations.

The change in the British Ministry, will be productive of immensely beneficial effects to Ireland and Greece. Mr. Canning has long been distinguished as the advocate of Catholic Emancipation: hitherto his exertions in their behalf have been palsied by the countervailing efforts of the greater part of the members of the cabinet. Now, being free to act in the formation of his own cabinet, he will call into the councils of the nation those only whose liberal minds correspond with his own upon this great question, and the emancipation of the Irish Catholics will become a measure of Government, proposed by the ministry and supported by their whole strength.

In Mr. Canning, Greece will have a sincere and affective friend. He, who so often proclaimed his devotion to the principles of civil liberty, and whose life has furnished such a commentary upon his professions, having the disposal of the colossal strength of Great Britain, will not look passively on, while the turbaned Turk gluts his ferocious appetite in Grecian—in Christian blood. He will say to the infidel monster, "retire, and suffer these sons of oppression to enjoy in peace, the boon which nature and nature's God have awarded them."

*[North Carolina Journal.*

*Another Revolutionary character gone*—and one of a most extraordinary nature. Mrs. DEBORAH GANNETT, wife of Mr. Benjamin Gannett, died at her family residence in Sharon, Mass. on the 29th ult. aged 67. The life of this woman must be considered extraordinary and interesting in a number of respects. But the most distinguished feature in her character is, that of her having been a heroine in the American army of the Revolution. She enlisted a volunteer in the Massachusetts corps, in the habiliments and character of a soldier; where she continued three years to the close of the war: Extraordinary as this may appear, she not only, on every occasion, performed the arduous duty of a soldier with more than ordinary alertness, gallantry and courage, having been in several engagements, and twice dangerously wounded, but sustained a character unsullied, and her sex undiscovered until peace was declared.

At the disbanding of the army she received an honorable discharge from the same, and returned to her relatives in Massachusetts, still in her regimentals. After the peculiar circumstances of her case were developed, the government of this State not only paid her full wages, but added a considerable bounty. She has since regularly received a pension from Congress.

Soon after she resumed the sphere of her own sex, she was married to Mr. Gannett, an industrious and respectable farmer. She has borne and reared with him a respectable family of children, and to the close of life, she received, as she merited, the character of an amiable wife, a tender mother, a kind and exemplary neighbor, and a friend of her country.

From the Christian Advocate & Journal.

The proper deportment of females at a house of public religious worship, is, I think, a matter of some importance, for several reasons.—Undoubtedly as God is a wise and holy being, acknowledged to be worthy of receiving the most profound adoration and homage: *females* as well as *males*, are bound to treat him with reverence. I know not of a solitary precept or command in the sacred writings, which enforces upon us, in our worship, a departure from those rules of decorum generally prescribed by wise and enlightened men of every age. Indeed the beautiful original from which all the great and refined moralists draw their admirable lessons of instruction on this subject, is contained in the volume of inspiration. All that is sweet and attractive, all that is mild, modest, and amiable, whatever adorns and dignifies the character of a woman, is there recommended. But how sadly (yet with the best intentions) do some females deviate from those excellent rules; insomuch that instead of appearing at a place of worship, like the modest and devout Hannah, "whose lips only moved in her prayer," one might almost imagine that the fierce demoniac, "who cried and cut himself among the tombs," had again appeared. To administer reproof, is, undoubtedly, one of the most difficult and painful offices of friendship; therefore, in order, successfully to accomplish its benevolent design, we should be dictated by much candour, love, and humility. In performing this essential duty, we undeniably give a tacit preference to our own wisdom and discriminating judgment as to what is right or wrong in the conduct of others. And this, to a mind possessed of the least degree of modesty, is a most formidable task, and one from which we should shrink, if not impelled by a strong sense of duty, and firmly supported by a consciousness of the rectitude of our intentions.—It is very painful and mortifying to one who feels for the honor and respectability of her sex, to see them in the expressions of their religious feelings, (by a blind zeal,) violate in a most glaring manner all those principles of meekness, modesty, and temperance, which the gospel enjoins; and what is still more unfortunate, appear to *forget* or *mistake* the character of the God whom they desire to worship. Although the evil of which we complain, cannot probably be attributed to the enlightened and more respectable part of our female community, yet it must inevitably involve us all in the general stigma. And whatever disapproving remark any judicious individual may see fit to offer upon our indecorous screaming, or horrid unnatural loud shouting, we had better "take it patiently, as being buffetted for our faults," than be so insensible to truth and justice, as to say that we "are persecuted for righteousness' sake." But must we bear this reproach? Is there no remedy? Must a few untaught, indiscreet females fix our general character in the opinion of surrounding associations to Christians? Must the solemnity of true and enlightened devotion be sacrificed, the God of our mercies insulted, and the feelings of rational, humble worshippers tortured by these gross deviations from the rules of decorum? Cannot some of those benevolent females of our church whose zeal and philanthropy lead them into the miserable garret or cellar, to minister to the wants of the sick and destitute, be prevailed on to exert their influence in the circle of their acquaintance, using the same humility and love, in affectionately admonishing those who are guilty of this impropriety? We earnestly wish that some fortunate measures may be adopted to do away this unhappy error. Far be it from me to wish to suppress true and fervent devotion, or a *reasonable* outward expression of it. How pleasing to hear the solemn and responsive "Amen," or the lengthened sigh or moan, as if issuing from a broken penitent heart.—A writer on pulpit eloquence mentions these peculiarities which he had observed in a Methodist chapel, as having a favorable effect in exciting the powers of eloquence in the speaker. But no man in his senses could approve "the wild uproar and horrible discord," which, on *some* occasions, prevail in our worshipping assemblies. I cannot better conclude the subject than with a quotation from Mr. Wesley:—"Perhaps some may be afraid, lest the refraining from these warm expressions, or even gently checking them, should check the fervor of devotion. It is very possible it may check, or even prevent some *kind* of fervor which has passed for devotion; possibly it may prevent loud shouting, horrid unnatural screaming, repeating the same words twenty or thirty times, jumping two or three feet high, and throwing about the arms or legs both of men and women, in a manner shocking, not only to religion, but to common decency. But it will never check, much less prevent true scriptural devotion. It will rather enliven the prayer that is properly addressed to Him, who, though he was very man, yet was very God." "It has a direct tendency to abate that tender reverence due to the Lord their Governor. It insensibly damps

'That speechless awe which dares not move,
And all the silent heaven of love.'

It is impossible we should accustom ourselves to this odious, indecent familiarity with our Maker, while we preserve in our minds a lively sense of what is so strongly painted in those solemn lines—

'Dark with excessive bright his skirts appear,
Yet dazzle heaven, that brightest seraphim
Approach not, but with both wings veil their eyes."

*Wesley's Sermon on 2 Cor. v. 16—ser. cxu.*


DOCTORS

**Gordon & Martin**

Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the circumjacent country, that they have taken the Drug and Medicine Store formerly occupied by Doctors Campbell & Davis, (opposite the Post Office) where they may be consulted in the different branches of their profession.

They have just received a fresh supply of the following articles which renders their assortment general and complete.

Calomel, Jalap,
Rhubarb, Scamony,
Gamboge,
Colocynth,
Cream of Tartar,
Emetic do.
Vitriolated do.
Epsom, Glauber, & Rochelle Salts,
Flake and common Manna,
Alexandria & common Senna,
Ipecac, Snakeroot,
Pinkroot, Squills,
Gentian, Colombo,
Red, pale and yellow Bark,
Sulphate of Quinine,
Hemlock,
Eupatorium Perfoliatum, Sarsaparilla,
Canella Alba,
Cinnamon,
Nux Vomica,
Dover's Powder,
James' Powder,
Johnson's Bilious Powder,
Lee's & Scott's Antibilious Pills,
Butler's Indian Specific,
Bateman's Pectoral Drops,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Harlem Oil,
Lunar Caustic,
Pearl Ash,
Gum Guiac,
" Ammoniac,
" Aloes,
" Assafœtida,
" Camphor,
" Opium,
" Arabic,
" Tragacanth,
" Elastic,
" Myrrh,
" Kino,
" Catechu,
Nitric and Sulphuric Acid,
Spirits of Nitre,
Muriatic Acid,
Nitre,
Carbonate of Ammonia,
Aqua Ammonia,
Spirits Ammonia,
" of Lavender compound,
" of Wine,
Tincture of Opium,
" Degitals,
" Colocynth,
" Kino,
" Myrrh,
" Squills,
" Catechu,
" Gentian,
" Rhubarb,
" Colombo,
" Cantharides,
" Capsicum,
" Bark,
" Cinnamon,
Elixir Paregoric,
" Vitriol,
Ipecac Wine,
Antimonial Wine,

Syrup of Rhubarb,
" of Squills,
Oil of Cloves,
" Peppermint,
" Lavender,
" Cinnamon,
" Turpentine,
" Almonds,
" Lemon,
" Bergamot,
" Anis,
" Wormseed,
Super Carbonate of Soda,
Tartaric Acid,
Acetate of Potass,
Sugar of Lead,
Quicksilver,
Corosive Sublimate,
Calcined and common Magnesia,
Prepared Chalk,
White Precipitate of Mercury,
Red Precipitate,
Carbonate of Iron,
Iron Filings,
Mercurial Pills,
" Ointment,
Olive Oil,
Castor Oil,
Extract of Liquorice
" Jalap,
" Rhubarb,
" Gentian,
" Elaterium,
" Hemlock,
" Ratanhia,
Ginger, Cloves,
Spice, Cubebs,
Balsam Copaiva,
Starch, Blueing,
Turmeric, Alum,
Blue and white Vitriol,
Cologne Water,
Essence of Peppermint,
" Bergamot,
" Lemon,
" Cinnamon,
Sulphuric Ether,
Breast Pipes,
Nipple Shells,
Syringes,
White Lead,
Litharge,
Prussian Blue,
Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green,
Vermillion,
Venetian Red,
Turkey Umber,
Drop Lake,
Gold Leaf,
Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,
Sperm Oil,
Green & blue Paints,
Hair, tooth, shaving and paint Brushes,
Sash Tools,
Cavendish Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Macaboy Snuff,
Rappee do.
Remedy for the Piles,
Camel hair Pencils,
Evans' thumb Lancets, &c. &c. &c.

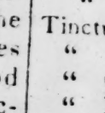
All of which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

☞ Medicine chests put up and replenished at the shortest notice.

*Elizabeth-City, May 19.* tf



**Look at This.**



THE Subscriber intending to remove from this part of the country, wishes to sell the place on which she now resides. It is situated on the road leading to Edenton about a mile from Elizabeth City; contains 38 acres of land, on which is an excellent dwelling house for a small family. Those disposed to purchase, can do so on moderate terms by application to

**Mary Jackson.**

*May 19.*



**Wanted to Purchase**

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

*January 20.*

# Elizabeth-City:

**Saturday, May 26, 1827.**


The mail from Norfolk to Edenton through this place had not arrived last night when our paper was put to press, which will account for the barrenness of our columns to-day.

On the opposite page will be found an excellent article on the deportment of females at houses of public religious worship. It was communicated by a lady to a religious paper published in N. York called the Christian Advocate and Journal, and is well worth a perusal.

Unless Great Britain can build ships and navigate them, & manufacture goods as cheaply as other nations, which have come into competition with her, it is useless for her to attempt to prevent, by continued monopoly, the decline of her commercial marine. In consequence of her enormous public debt, she is compelled to extort an extravagant revenue, whatever may be the condition of the people. The interest of the debt must be paid, unless she can consent to a declaration of national insolvency; and this interest, added to the annual sum necessary to carry on the operations of the government, constitutes an aggregate of burden, which the impoverished condition of the country has taken away from it the ability to bear. The laborer and the mechanic are heavily taxed: there is a tax on the beggar's rags, and the famishing orphan's bread: and the wants of the government must be satisfied before the wants of the individual. The price of labor, and of life itself, being thus necessarily enhanced, Great Britain cannot manufacture ships or goods so low as we can, who are happily free from taxation—who can brew our beer and buy our tea, without a permit from the exciseman, and can drink our whiskey without fear of the custom house officer.—Great Britain must ultimately yield to the incontestable order of things, and finding she cannot bring the prices of foreign manufactures up to her own standard, must reduce her prices to theirs. Until she can do this, exercise what despotism she will over the trade to her colonies, they will find means, in some degree at least, to supply themselves from the cheapest market. At the same time, it may be worthy of reflection on the part of the British Government, whether her course in relation to her colonies may strengthen or loosen the ties which bind them to the mother country.

[*Nat. Jour.*

## Selected Summary.

In the late acquired territory for the people of Georgia, there are according to the calculation of the surveyor general himself, about 5,000,000 acres of land and water. The greater part of the whole territory, is good land, well watered.

A gentleman in Baltimore has received a letter from Rome in 39 days from its date. It is dated Rome, March 31st: from thence it was sent to Paris, thence to Havre, thence to N York in the ship Henry IV. thence to Baltimore, and received on the 9th inst. This despatch is believed to be unequalled.

The Chinese have a saying, that an unlucky word dropped from the tongue cannot be brought back again by a coach and six horses.

*Extraordinary Longevity.*

*Thomas Spear* died in Shropshire in England, aged 163 years. He married at the age of 30, and became a widower at 43. He had 2 children, a boy and a girl, who lived more than a century and left numerous descendants. When 118 years of age, Spear was fined and publicly punished for having seduced a young girl. At his funeral 638 of his descendants were present.

[*Bibliotheque Physico Economique, Jan.* 1827.

*Procrastination.*—It is not enough that we perform duties: we must perform them at the *right time*. We must do the duty of every day in its own season. Every day has its own imperious duties: we must not depend upon to-day for fulfilling those which we neglected yesterday, for to-day might not have been granted us. To-morrow will be equally peremptory in its demands; and the succeeding day, if we live to see it, will be ready with its proper claims.

As George III. was walking the quarter-deck of one of his men of war with his hat on, a sailor asked his messmate "who that fellow was who did not dowse his peak to the admiral?" "Why it's the king," said Jack.—"Well, king or no king," retorts the other, "he is an unmannerly dog!" "Lord where should he learn manners," replied Jack, "he never was out of sight of land in his life."

*Duelling.*—A young man was lately tried by the Royal Court of Paris and condemned to hard labor for life, for killing his adversary in a duel.

*Religion.*—It was an admirable and true saying of Plutarch, "That a city may as well be built in the air, as a commonwealth or kingdom be either constituted or preserved without the support of religion.—[*Porteus.*

*Stammering.*—The system of Mrs. Leigh, for the cure of Stammering, continues to be applied with the happiest success in N. York and Philadelphia.—The editors of the National Gazette relates an instance of a recent cure of a daughter of one of his personal friends, with whom all the ordinary methods had been tried in vain.

*Ivahoe.*—Sir W. Scott is affirmed to have asked his daughter, Mrs. Lockhart, previous to her marriage, whether she preferred 5,000*l.* in ready money, or Ivanhoe, then unpublished. In choosing that beautiful and successful romance, it is to be presumed that the lady did not repent, since the first edition brought her 4,000*l* and some say more.

A friar once preaching to a convent of nuns, on Easter assured them that our Saviour, when he arose, appeared first to a woman, that the news of the resurrection might be sooner spread abroad.

The friends of the Administration are gaining ground rapidly in Maryland.—We are informed by a gentleman who spent a week in Baltimore, that the measures which have been adopted by the General Government are, in general, so very popular, as almost entirely to have disarmed opposition. This is the natural course of things.

An early stroll among the piers on the western side of the city, will, by its novelty, afford a full equivalent for a morning's doze, which the riser would in consequence forego. I venture to say, that very few of my comfort-seeking fellow citizens have witnessed the first rays of the sun illuminating the verdant western banks of the majestic Hudson; the yawning boatmen peering his unpowered head from the companion-way of his "river craft," and surveying the state of the weather; the first trips of the little streamers which "fly-like weaver's shuttles" between the great city of Gotham and the greater cities of Hoboken and Jersey; the solemn-looking negro perching himself upon the wharf-log, and angling for a breakfast; the prelude of "yo-heave-o" in concert with the cracking of tackle-blocks, the angry splashing of the New Philadelphia, as she darts by on her rapid errand; the portly Swiftsure, with her bulky consorts upon each arm, freighted with the treasures of the far west, with bugle notes, proclaiming her arrival; the first curlings of smoke from the chimneys of changeless Communipaw; and the commencing and increasing hum of this great congregation, as it awakes to the renewal of daily labor.—The magnificence of our bay all are acquainted with, but they know it only at mid-day or evening; a sun rise ramble will display its beauties in new colors, & give health and pleasure to the beholder, as it does every morning to SEMI CÆCUS.—[*Times.*

The Hampshire (Massachusetts) Gazette tells of a farmer in the town of B———, in Hampden county, who has a wife and 24 cows. The wife takes care of the whole drove during the busy season of hay making, brings them from pasture, gets their milk and makes it into cheese, to the amount of one or two tons a year; and all this besides doing the cooking, washing and other work of the family. A very convenient wife; and for aught we can know, a most delectable companion. The dark shade in the picture of this happy couple, is, that they have no children!!

*Communicated.*

## DIED,

At her residence, (Milton) in this county, on Tuesday evening last, after an illness of only 28 hours, Mrs. MARGARET CASEY, aged 27 years, consort of Willis Casey, Esq. She has left an affectionate husband and two children and a large circle of friends and relatives to lament their loss.

On Sunday the 12th inst. in Durant's Neck, Perquimans County, Mrs. ——— KEATON, aged 78, relict of Mr. Joseph Keaton, deceased.

In Rowley (Mass.) on the 7th inst. after many months of extreme suffering, Mr. ROBERT S. COFFIN, the *Boston Bard*, son of the late Ebenezer Coffin, A. M.

## PRICES CURRENT.

*Elizabeth-City, May, 26.*

*Bacon*—8 cents per pound.
*Butter*—20 cents per pound.
*Brandy* Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—45 cents.
*Rum*—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 45.
*Gin*—Country, 45 a 48.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
*Gunpowder*—per keg $7.
*Whiskey*—40 cts.
*Wheat*—none.
*Corn*—per bushel 40 a 45 cents.
*Flaxseed*—none.
*Chocolate*—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
*Candles*—Sperm, 40 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
*Cheese*—10 a 12½.
*Coffee*—16 a 17 cts.
*Flour*—per bbl. $7
*Lard*—10 cents per pound.
*Meal*—per bushel, 62½.
*Molasses*—per gallon, 33 cts.
*Pork*—prime per bbl. $10.
*Pork*—mess per lb. $13.
*Sugar*—per cwt. $9 a 10.
*Salt*—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
*Shingles*—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
*W. O. Hhd. Staves*—$18 a 20.
*R. O.*—do. do. $10.
*Bbl. Staves*—$6 a 7
*Oil*—Linseed, $1.
*Oil*—Sperm, $1.
*Oil*—Fish, 40 a 45.
*Rice*—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
*Tobacco*—plug, 15 a 16.

## Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

*ARRIVED.*

21st, Schr. Rising States, Reid, from Charleston, in ballast.

" Schr. Alpheus, Myrick, fr. Charleston, in ballast.

*DEPARTED.*

24th, Schr. Alpheus, Myrick, for Charleston, with corn by Wright & Williams.

*CLEARED.*

22d, Schr. Enterprize, Sylvester, for Boston, staves by A. Fobes, jr.

24th, Schr. Harriet & Eliza, Walker, for St. Thomas, staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jr.

" Schr. Debenture, Richardson, for Boston, staves by A. Fobes, jr.

25th, Schr. Eliza Richmond, Bray, for Martinique and a market, with shingles, staves and corn, by B. Tisdale.

" Schr. Cerena, Borden, for Martinique, with shingles and staves by A. Fobes, jr.

*To clear to-day,*

Schr. Polly Rider, Dumas, for Boston, staves and corn by A. Fobes, jr.

Schr. Hope & Susan, Kelly, for New-Bedford, corn by D. Tisdale.

## Daring Robbery.

ON Saturday night the 19th inst. my house was entered through the window at the west end, by some person or persons unknown to the subscriber, who took a large and valuable double barrel Gun of the following description; there was on the breech a piece of silver of an oblong shape which touches the face when holding the gun in a position to fire, and on which is engraven the square and compass; there is also a piece of silver about the place where the thumb of the right hand rests when in the act of firing, on which the initials E. S. L. are handsomely carved. The Gun formerly belonged to E. S. Lindsay. Both steels of the locks, have lately been faced. The same villain or villains at the same time took from the mantlepiece of the room where myself and family were asleep, a valuable silver stop watch, uncapped; she was made by Fothergill, number not recollected, and has F. Hoskins cut with a knife on the back which is rather indistinct. The face has been broken directly under the second hand and putty substituted, which has become quite black. Also a new hat was taken from the secretary, of a drab color, made by Ives & White; yellow Morocco inside where it comes in contact with the head; has been worn not more than a fortnight. I will give a reward of *FIVE DOLLARS* for the restoration of either or each article, and *TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS* for the apprehension of the robber.

**Fred. Hoskins.**

*May* 26. *Tf*

☞ The Editors of the Norfolk Beacon are requested to insert the above in their country paper until forbid, and send their account to the subscriber. F. H.

## NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received his supply of

**Spring & Summer Goods,**

selected at New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; comprising a splendid assortment of India, French, Italian, Swiss, British, and American manufactures, and a general assortment of *GROCERIES*, &c. &c. &c.

**Mathew Cluff.**

*Elizabeth-City, May 26.*

## Strayed or Stolen

FROM the pasture of the Subscriber on the night of the 19th instant, a well formed black *HORSE*, about 14 hands high, blind in both eyes or nearly so; has a scar upon his back proceeding from a saddle gald. A suitable reward will be given to any person who will take up said horse, and deliver him to me at Newbegun Creek.

William Shaw.

May 26.

## Saddlery and Harness Making.

The Subscribers having taken the house on Road Street next to Mr. Gordan's Store, respectfully inform the inhabtants of this section of country that they intend carrying on the above business in all its branches.—They promise that their work shall be faithfully executed, and will be disposed of at the Norfolk prices.

N. B. They will also attend to the Coach Making business and painting, which will be done in the neatest manner.

**Mayer & Hodges.**

*Elizabeth-City, May 26.* *Bt*

## THOMAS B. COBB

Has just received from Philadelphia and Norfolk, his Spring supplies of Shoes and Leather, and will continue to receive such other quantities as may be necessary to make his assortment complete which will be sold as low as they can be bought in the place—among them are the following

*Ladies' black and col'd Prunelle Shoes,*
*Misses' do. do. do. do.*
*Ladies' black thick and thin sole Morocco, do. do.*
*Misses' black and col'd do. do.*
*Do. do. Leather, do.*
*Ladies' Seal Skin Shoes,*
*Childrens' leather and Morocco do.*
*Gentlemens' Boots, Shoes and Pumps, assorted,*
*Mens' and boys' coarse Boots and Shoes.*
*Also, a general assortment of Leather, as follows*—
Sole Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, Waxuppers, Seal, smooth Cordovan, Cordovan Roundings, Neats Grain, and a great variety of Lining and Binding Skins in lots to suit purchasers—Also Awl Blades, Half, Garribles, Shoe Knives, Varnish, Shoe Blacking, Bristles, Heal Ball, &c. &c.

T. R. COBB, tenders his acknowledgements to his friends and customers for the share of patronage which has been extended to him heretofore, and now takes the opportunity of informing them, that having engaged an additional number of workmen, he will be able to furnish them with Boots and Shoes made in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

*** Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

*Elizabeth-City, May 12.* *Et*

## State of North-Carolina.

Currituck County.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1827.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Patrick Northern, vs. James Tatem. | Origi'l Attachment levied on the lands of James Tatem, adjoining the lands of David Jones and Josiah Butt, in Gibbs' Woods. |

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Tatem, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for two months, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court-House in Currituck, on the last Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Spence Hall*, Clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the last Monday in February, Anno Domini 1827, and 51st Year of American Independence.

*A Copy.*

**Spence Hall, C. C. C.**

*Currituck County, April 14.*

## BLANKS.

*WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.*

## PORK. FLOUR AND BRANDY.

53 bbls Pork, assorted qualities; 50 do. Flour (family, sup. fine and fine,)
20 do. Apple Brandy.

*Just received for sale by*

Wright & Williams.

*Elizabeth-City, May 26.*

## DOCTORS Walker & Smith

Having associated together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the citizens of Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties.

*Elizabeth-City, May 19.* *Bt*

## HERRINGS.

THE Subscriber has Herrings of the best quality for sale—price $3 50 per barrel.

Asa Rogerson.

*Elizabeth-City, May 19.* *Bt*

## *Pasquotank County Auxiliary Colonization Society.*

BUT few members of the Pasquotank County Auxiliary Colonization Society attending at the meeting held on the 14th inst; it was resolved, that the meeting stand adjourned until the first Monday in June next, and that public notice thereof be given in the Elizabeth-City Star. As it is desirous a full meeting should be had, the members generally are requested to attend on that day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. C. EHRINGHAUS, *Sec'ry.*

*Elizabeth-City, May 19.* *Bt*

## Virginia State Lottery,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

**Dismal Swamp Canal Co.**

SEVENTH CLASS.

*To be drawn on the 20th June.*

SIXTY NUMBER—COMBINATION LOTTERY—NINE DRAWN BALLOTS.

*SCHEME.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $15,000 is | $15,000 |
| 1 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 1 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 1 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 1 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 1 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 1 | 1,750 | 1,750 |
| 1 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 1 | 1,255 | 1,255 |
| 5 | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| 10 | 500 | 5,000 |
| 20 | 200 | 4,000 |
| 40 | 100 | 4,000 |
| 102 | 50 | 5,100 |
| 204 | 25 | 5,100 |
| 1530 | 10 | 15,300 |
| 11475 | 5 | 57,375 |
| 13395 Prizes. | | $136,880 |
| 20825 Blanks. | | |

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets $5, Halves, $2 50, Quarters $1 25.

For sale in a variety of numbers at the office of

**Wm. D. Gordan.**

*May 12* *Elizabeth-City.*

## SPRING GOODS.

Richard Wyatt

HAS received his supply of Spring Goods, comprising a variety of Staple and Fancy articles, all which will be sold low for Cash.

*Elizabeth-City, May 12.* *Et*

## SODA WATER.

The Subscriber has opened his Soda Water Establishment for the season.

Wm. D. Gordan.

*May 12.*

## GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers

*Elizabeth-City, May 5.*

## POETRY.

SELECTED.

*From the Rockingham Gazette.*

Where, oh! where shall fancy borrow
Peace to guild this hour of sorrow?
This to part—it breaks my heart—
Speak, oh! speak not of to-morrow.
Never shall we meet again
Till our hearts have lost their lightness
And our love, depressed by pain,
Withers from its morning brightness.
Yes 'tis all a vain endeavor
Fond and faithful hearts to sever!
Time destroys the hopes and joys,
But the memory lives forever.

Can our hearts, by sorrow shaded
Till their early bloom is faded,
Wear again the flowery chain
Which our youthful hands have braided?
Yes! affection lives for years,
Tho' the lips in sighs may breathe it;
Still the chain will bind, though tears
Fall on the pallid hands that wreath it,
For 'tis all a vain endeavor
Fond and faithful hearts to sever;
Love inspires no dying fires,
Waked but once, they burn forever.

When our star of life descending
Down the western heaven is bending,
Deep repose our eyes will close;
Dust to dust in calmness blending
Heart with heart shall blend again,
Where affection's bands are surer;
For earth has known no stronger love,
Heaven hath never blessed a purer.
Oh! 'tis all a vain endeavor
Fond and faithful hearts to sever—
Death destroys the earthly joys,
But the heavenly live forever!

### "One Glass More"

Stay, mortal stay! nor heedless thus
Thy sure destruction seal;
Within that, cup there lurks a curse,
Which all who drink shall feel.
Disease and death forever nigh,
Stand ready at the door,
And eager wait to hear the cry
Of give me "*one glass more.*"

Go, view that prison's gloomy cells—
Their pallid tenants scan;
Gaze—gaze upon these earthly hells,
And ask whence they began;
Had these a tongue--Oh, man! thy cheek
The answer crimson'd o'er,
Had these a tongue, they'd to the speak
And cry the "*one glass more*"

Behold that wretched female form,
An outcast from her home;
Bleach'd in affliction's blighted storm,
And doom'd in want to roam;
Behold her!—ask that pratler dear
Why mother is so poor—
He'll whisper in your startled ear,
'Twas father's "*one glass more*"

Stay, mortal, stay! repent, return!
Reflect upon thy fate;
The poisonous draught indignant spurn,
Spurn—spurn it ere too late,
Or fly the ale-hourse horrid din,
Nor linger at the door,
Lest thou, perchance should sip again
The treacherous "*one glass more*"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.*

The following interesting Tale by Miss Siggers of Boston, is the one alluded to in our last, which was awarded the first premium offered to the Ladies by the Editors of the "Casket," for the best American Tale.

### Woman's Love.

In one of our cities, long famed for elegance, hospitality and good cheer, a splendid ball was given. The invitations had been issued by the beautiful Mrs. C. whose house was admirably calculated to show off, not only the taste and style of its mistress, but the elegant dress of the company. The rooms were large and lofty, and adorned by mirrors. Many a fair lady had already assembled on the appointed evening, but the one for whom all this preparation was made was still wanting. It was the *Bride*. Nothing could equal the impatience of the company; the greatest curiosity prevailed; for the lady was not merely a bride, but she was a foreigner, and as she came from India, it was supposed she was the daughter of some rich nabob. The husband who was to introduce her to the world of fashion, had for many years been its polar star. The news of his intended return from the East Indies, and the prize he was to bring with him, had reached America before his arrival. The intelligence of their being on the spot was rapidly circulated their lodgings were besieged by cards and notes of invitation, but to all enquiries, the lady plead fatigue, and tho' it was three weeks since their arrival, no one had gained access to her presence. Conjecture and report were, however, busy. Colonel Morton was not a young man, but this was no reason why his lady should not be young. It was confidently expected that she would be blooming in youth, loaded with jewels, and *swaddled* in India shawls.—Just as the company had arrived, at the crisis, "hope delayed makes the heart sick," colonel Morton was announced.—Mrs. C. stepped forward with one of her most engaging smiles, to welcome the fair bride, but the bridegroom was alone! It were useless to dwell on the disappointment of the company; the husband had brought the apology; it wss made up of indisposition and fatigue.

Though Mrs. Morton was still unable or unwilling to see or return the visits of her *friends*, the colonel seemed willing to represent her on all occasions. He was at evening and dinner parties, hired an elegant house, entertained the gentlemen of his acquaintance, and said less and less of his lady. By degrees reports were circulated to her disadvantage; it was confidently said she was only "the *chere amie* of the colonel."

Cities which contain a crowded population, are the places for concealment.—The nine days wonder soon passed away, no discoveries were made, ladies ceased to leave their cards, or risk inquiries, and colonel Morton was again tacitly entered on the bachelor's list. There was one person, however, that did not quietly submit to a truce of inquiry, and this was Miss Irvington,—a thin attenuated lady, who was nourished by hourly rumour; and to whom the infirmities and weaknesses of others, were a daily bread. It frequently happens that the sins of youth are visited upon riper years. Colonel Morton had in former times, carried on a flirtation which the lady in question—it had become more serious than he had intended, and when he finally "eased off," it was evident that she had thought herself ill-treated. To her, the present mystery was insupportable; she had left her cards, sent kind inquires—but as yet nothing was gained; the usual fruitful medium of her information was unavailing; neither milliners nor mantu-a-makers, had gained access to the house and the servants were all imported with the lady. The case to *common* perseverance would have been desperate, but Miss Irvington's was *uncommon*, and after many plans, she determined to make a direct sally upon the enemy. It was not difficult to fix on a time when the master of the house was absent, as he followed his bachelor round of dissipation with the same zest he had manifested before his departure for the East Indies.

At about four o'clock in the afternoon which is always an unsuspicious hour for company, Miss Irvington rung at the colonel's door. A servant came. 'I wish,' said she, 'to see the lady of the house on particular business.' The servant hesitated, but, with an air of authority, she passed him, ascended the winding staircase, and opened a door at the head of it. A lady dressed in India *muslin* set with her back to the door; she turned and rose, but what was Miss Irvington's astonishment when she exhibited a copper colored complexion, and that species of hair and features which correspond to it. Hastily saying she had mistaken the house, she rushed down stairs, and fled from friend to friend, telling them "the mystery was all out," that the "pretended Mrs. Morton was a woman of color, and she had seen her with her own eyes." The colonel's affairs, however, had ceased to excite any curiousity, new subjects engrossed every body, and she found it difficult to procure auditors. Miss Irvington after this discovery appeared willing to waive the rigidity of her principles and smile upon the rover.

A year passed away, the copper colored lady was now, sometimes, seen walking out accompanied by a slender young girl, dressed in deep mourning, and closely veiled. It was supposed by those who thought on the subject, that this young girl was her daughter, and the veil was considered a happy contrivance for concealing a hue, which for America, perhaps more than any other country, deprives the inheritors of their *caste*. Only one person among the numerous population, had contrived to ascertain the real complexion that the veil concealed, and this was a young gentleman that had lately arrived at the city, and appeared to have perfect leisure for a love affair, as he often walked before the colonel's house, and not unusually met the lady on her little excursions. It was not long after his first appearance, that he entered a shop where she was standing; while transacting her purchases, she pulled off her glove, and discovered a hand of snowy whiteness. The glove, (which has always been an honored agent in human affairs) was destined to act an important part on the present occasion, it fell on the floor; the gentleman and lady both stooped for it at the same time, the veil was slightly thrown aside, and lilies and roses were seen blending in her face. It was evident that the lady was more affected than surprised, as her emotions was visible in her whole person, and she caught by the copper-colored lady for support. The gentleman had secured the glove, and presenting it to her without uttering a word, darted out of the shop. The glove was hastily drawn on the fair hand, and it was not till she had arrived at her own room, and locked out her companion, that she ventured to unfold a little roll that had found its way into her glove,—The paper contained only a few words, but they were written in a love-like style. The writer conjured her to tell him whether she was still free, or whether the detestible *union* had taken place;—if it were indeed too late, one word would be enough to destroy him;—if she was still her own mistress, he would compass heaven and earth to accomplish his purpose. He then added that he would cross her path till he received an answer. The young lady did not keep him long in suspense, as she passed him the next day, a paper fell from her hand, on it was written in legible characters, "*It is too late.*"

From this time, colonel Morton became desirous to introduce the young lady as his wife, into all companies, and the copper-colored lady took her place as house-keeper.—Society, however, has its just claims and will not be trifled with;—young and old drew back, with Miss Irvington at the head of them, and it became necessary for the colonel to explain the apparent mystery. This explanation was simple, if not satisfactory. The father of Agatha Copeland had been; by a succession of misfortunes, reduced to absolute poverty; it was in this situation that colonel Morton found him, when he arrived at Calcutta, and added to the distress of pecuniary embarrassments, his health was fast declining. The presence of his early friend, whom he had known in England, was the only elevation which his calamities admitted. When after residing there a year col. Morton proposed marrying his beautiful daughter, the father's consolation was complete, as he not only secured to his child, wealth and a protector, but to his faithful Bruna, (the copper-colored lady) a home. In the midst of nuptial preparations, (as the colonel stated the matter his friend suddenly expired.) Agatha's filial affection would not suffer the preparations to proceed, and he had thought it best to remove her from scenes which only heightened her distress. It was not till they had resided some months in America, that she had consented to the ceremony being performed, and that the young lady whom he had cherished as his daughter, he was now permitted to present to the world as his wife. There were many who did not fancy either the colonel or his story, and were still disposed to stand aloof from his young wife. In one respect, however, she fully answered all expectations; her pearls were elegant;—her diamonds splendid, and she actually sported a "*thousand dollar camel's hair shawl.*—If the superb regalia of dress was calculated to inspire envy, there was something in her pallid cheek and languid eye which too truly inspired compassion, and seemed to say "all this availeth me nothing." Even the hard-hearted felt that she was a victim, though they know not why. It was evidently beyond her efforts to be cheerful, and, notwithstanding she had the fairest set of teeth, and the loveliest dimbles in the world, she seldom gave either a chance for exhibition. There was in truth, but part of her story told. When Agatha first learned that colonel Morton wished to make her his wife, it excited in her mind nothing but merriment:—it is true there was only 35 years difference in their ages, but this to a young lady of 16, who had never been versed in that fashionable *amalgam*, that turns age and ugliness to gold, was absolutely ridiculous; but when she found her father seriously seconded the proposal, a deeper objection weighed upon her heart; she "had already loved; and told her love" to a young man whom she preferred to the old one. It was in vain that she acknowledged to her father, that her heart was engaged; he treated it as a mere childish affair, and in the gentlest and most tender manner assured her that he could not die contented till he had secured her happiness. Agatha, as a last resource, communicated her aversion to the union, to col. Morton himself. Though he was not generous enough to relinquish his purpose, he consented to delay it for a few weeks.—Things remained in this state, when a sudden turn of her father's disorder, threatened the immediate close of his life. It was on his deathbed, with his heart throbbing for the future welfare of his child, that this mistaken parent, exorted from her a solemn promise that she would marry col. Morton as soon as the first days of her mourning were over.—What would not Agatha have promised to a dying father! Morton proposed returning immediately to America, he was glad to take her from early associations, and was ever desirous of receiving her hand, rather from affection than an extorted promise. When he arrived in America, he found his situation embarrassing. The news of his intended, marriage had already reached there, he was aware that unless the lady was supposed to be his wife, unfavorable conjectures would be hazarded; he concluded therefore, it was best to countenance the report, as the delay of the ceremony would be only for a few days. It was several months, however, before Agatha yielded to what she now believed inevitable necessity. Sad and solemn were the nuptials; she plead her deep mourning, and positively refused to go out, and her husband consoled himself by his former amusements.

It was only three months after the ceremony, that Greenville, her first and only love, appeared before her. Fortune had favored his enterprize in Calcutta, and he was now stationed in America, as an agent for a respectable mercantile house. It was when Agatha again saw him, that she fully realized the strength of her attachment she felt that she had better have died, than have given her hand to *one* while her heart was engaged to *another*. But the deed was done, and with virtuous devotion she resolved the sacrifice should be complete. She expressed her wish to her husband to join the society she had hitherto avoided, and though she could not be cheerful she sometimes appeared gay.

It is necessary to feel interest to excite it. Poor Agatha gazed upon the objects around her, with as little sympathy as if they had been so many Hindoos. Though her beauty excited observation, her indifference soon fatigued the beholders, and because she said nothing, they naturally concluded she had nothing to say. Col. Morton felt mortified; she had "turned out" quite differently from what he expected; when he first knew her, she was all life and animation; he did not reflect that it was himself that had choked up that living fountain of affection which diffuses joy and happiness to all around; that her eyes opened in the morning upon no glad anticipation, and closed at night for weary and restless slumbers. She seldom met Greenville in society, and when she did, she felt that he was the last person she ought to meet. It was however a solace to her to believe that she was the ultimate object of his thoughts and feelings, as he was of her's. It was of this period that col. Morton received intelligence which made it necessary for him to go to England; he did not urge his wife to accompany him, and she was glad to remain at home in solitude. It was the only enjoyment for which she sighed. Here she was at liberty to indulge her reveries, and they were the constant hectic of her mind.

Not many weeks after her husband's departure, an alarm of the yellow fever, or what may be truly termed the "plague," made its appearance in the city. The situation of Agatha was sufficiently remote, but she learned upon inquiry, for it was her first thought, that Greenville resided in that part of the city. The alarm grew every day more serious; she heard with dismay, that family after family were removing and that Greenville still remained. It became to her heated imagination a case of life or death; she wrote to him and conjured him to quit a spot infected by pestilence. He was not proof against this instance of former feeling, and he hastened to her. Their meeting was affecting but dignified. She exacted from him a solemn promise that while he remained in the city, he would, every morning send her intelligence of his health. He endeavored to quiet her apprehensions and assured her as he believed, that the accounts were greatly exaggerated. Nearly a week had passed after this interview and Agatha regularly received intelligence of his health, he still remained on the spot, though the greater part of the inhabitants had quitted it. At length a morning came and brought no accounts; with the greatest anxiety she awaited the next and still no message came. She despatched a servant,—he returned and told her that a barrier was fixed, beyond which no people were permitted to pass. But one idea presented itself to the mind,—it was Greenville deserted and expiring for want of assistance. With the rashness that despair brings with it, she determined to fly to his aid. Hastily she began her walk; when she arrived at the barrier the streets were wholly deserted. A few weeks since, this was the busiest part of the city, now all was still, the houses looked desolate and melancholly; she hesitated a moment;—possibly Greenville might have quitted the spot; but she was convinced he would never have done it without giving her information; the barrier, to her disordered imagination, was like Dante's inscription on the portals of the infernal region—

"Per me si va nella citta dolente:
"Per me si va nell' eterno dolore:
"Per me si va tra la perduta gente:
"Lasciate ogui speranza vol ch'entrate.

Hastily she passed the barrier, fearfully looking round, in the full belief that she should never *repass* it. With a rapid step she hurried on; once or twice she met figures, who seemed hastening to perform the last offices of burial. One long, ghastly looking woman, beckoned her back, and said in a hoarse tone, 'Cant you find your death-warrant without coming here? Agatha shuddered. He is at the mercy of such beings! she exclaimed, and she felt new strength. In one or two houses, as she passed she heard the frightful sound of merriment and carousal, for even pestilence had not destroyed the disposition for rapine and plunder.—Family mansions were broken open and inhabited by those whose vices and necessities made them reckless of life or death. Agatha had but one object in view, for this she pressed onward. She reached the door of Greenville's lodgings, and hastily rushed in. The lower apartments were deserted;—she ascended the stairs and entered a chamber; what was her astonishment to behold Greenville supporting a young lady in his arms, who was apparently dying 'For God's sake tell me,' said Agatha, 'what does this mean?'—He spoke not, his whole soul seemed absorbed; after a few faint struggles she breathed her last. 'My wife! my own dear Anna!' said Greenville, pressing the lifeless form to his bosom Agatha sunk upon a seat, then rousing herself, she said 'Do you know me?' He looked wildly at her, and his recollection returned. 'Greenville,' said she solemnly, 'I have ventured into this scene of pestilence and horror to save your life, now go with me.' 'I cannot,' he replied, 'till the last offices are performed—I promise to see you before night.' He kept his word,—he had now no inducement to return to the spot; the situation of his wife's health had been such that it was impossible to remove her, and he remained on her account.—When Agatha, in all the confidence of youthful affection, had sent to warn him of his danger, he had not the courage to tell her that another had supplied her place in his heart, and that it was this tie that had bound him to the spot. 'And now,' said Agatha, when she had calmly listened to his explanation, 'farewell, we meet no more!'

Greenville often entreated to see her, but she positively refused to meet him. Indeed, she seldom left her chamber; she felt that her health was failing. It appeared that life had received its mortal blow. Col. Morton's stay was greatly prolonged; when he returned which he did immediately on receiving a letter from his wife, informing him that she was ill, he found that he had arrived too late! She had breathed her last in the arms of her faithful Bruna.

It was not pestilence that had destroyed Agatha. It was the slow poison of disappointed affection. Greenville had loved as men love—Agatha with constancy even "surpassing the love of woman." H.

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